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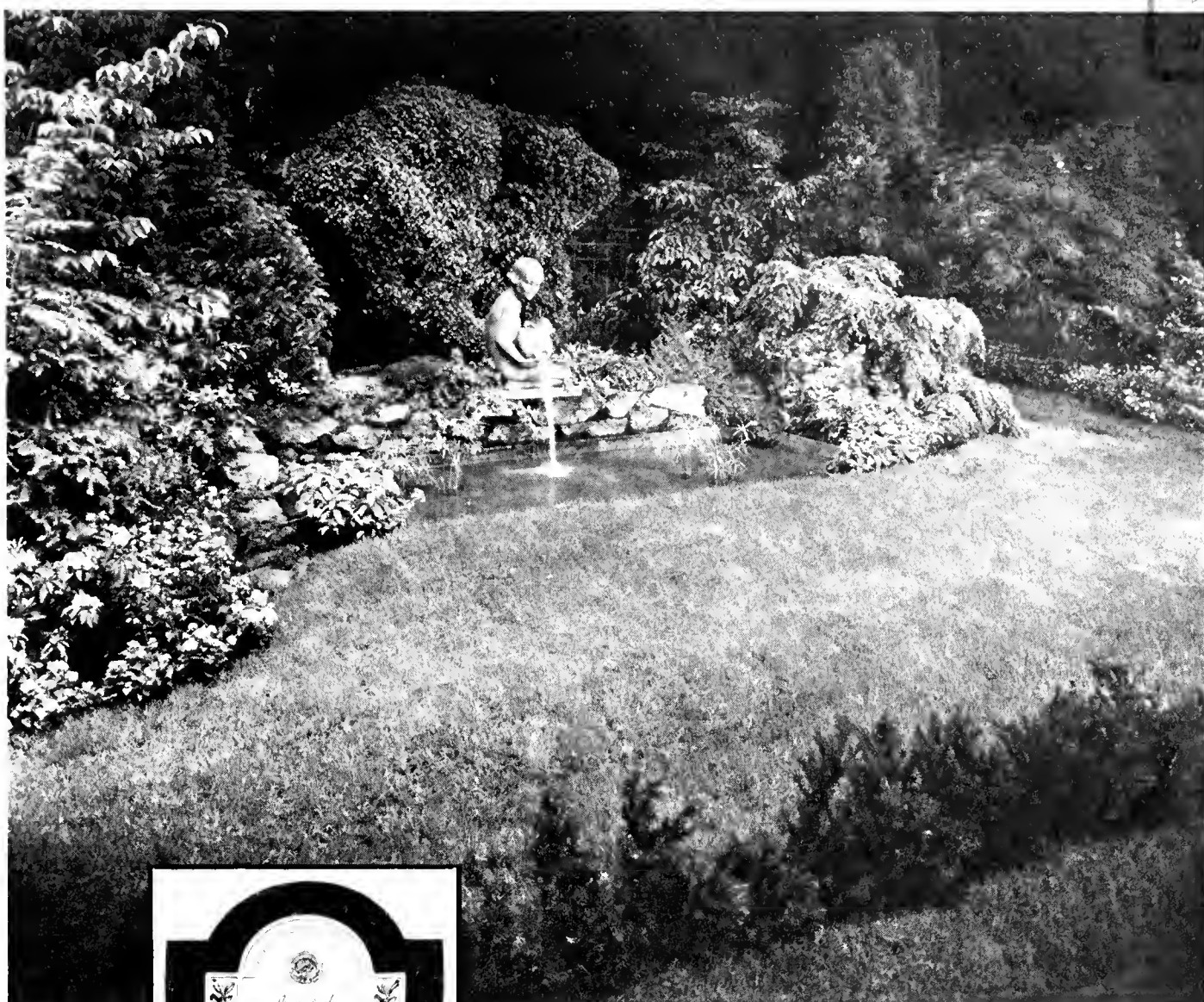
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Lewis & Valentine



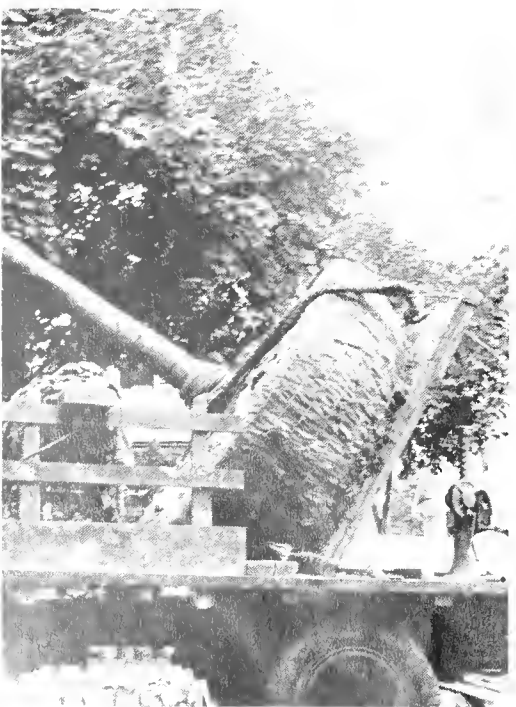
Our Office on the North Hempstead Turnpike, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

The Name Behind the Landscape

INDELIBLY stamped on every landscape is the mark of its creator. The beautiful effects achieved are the result of careful planning, and planting with artistry and practical knowledge. The most economical way of producing a delightful home planting is to select an organization capable of creating original but practical planting effects.

THE ABILITY and experience of "Lewis & Valentine" is reflected in the planting of many fine estates and home grounds in the suburbs of New York City. The reasons are quite obvious, when one considers the "Lewis & Valentine" personnel, which includes designers with backgrounds of many years experience, and the specimen quality of our stock.

VISITORS ARE always welcome at our nurseries. Spend as much time as you desire inspecting the many acres of interesting planting material. A visit when the shrubs are in bloom, particularly the colorful Rhododendrons, is of special interest. One of our experienced men will conduct you through the nursery and answer questions as to the care and treatment of various plants and trees.



This Norway Maple is being moved while in full leaf by our time-tried methods of digging and wiring the ball of earth. With our modern equipment and experienced men the tree is subjected to the least possible disturbance.

Save Years with Lewis & Valentine

THIS IS literally true—for with our many varieties of large evergreens, trees and shrubs—we can transform overnight a piece of barren ground into a delightful landscape or garden. As proof of this statement, we ask you to observe the planting illustrated on the cover of this booklet—an exhibit on which we won the Grand Sweepstakes Prize at the Westchester County Flower Show. Starting with six hundred square feet of blank space this beautiful, informal garden was built in twenty-four hours.

SUCH A FEAT could not be accomplished were it not for the fact that the size of our nurseries makes possible the growing of many varieties of large plant material. The large organization and affiliated companies make immediately available an unusually fine and complete selection of mature and well-developed stock for home planting. Moving and planting of this stock makes imperative the most modern and efficient equipment handled by experienced personnel.

THIS STOCK is the finest that skill and labor can produce. We say this without fear of contradiction and invite your inspection. All our trees have an abundance of fine fibrous root development, which is your insurance of continued healthy growth.

OUR PRICES are surprisingly low. A comparison with those of any other reputable nursery will prove this statement.



A Linden in our nurseries. This is typical of the specimen deciduous trees we grow



This block of specimen Retinosporas run from 9 to 10 feet high. Their perfect form is the result of care and cultivation



A block of mature, well-developed Douglas-firs. The specimen quality shown is typical of all our planting material



A section of our extensive nursery in Roslyn, Long Island

EVERGREENS

Evergreens are considered by many the most beautiful of ornamental plants. The masses of conifers are the darkest and densest of all vegetation. In Summer they suggest shade and coolness, with their heavier, darker greens against the paler leafage of the deciduous trees: in Winter, wearing a mantle of snow, they lend such an air of rich warmth and cheer that the "birds of the air and the beasts of the field" seek shelter in the broad and sturdy boughs of the Spruce and Pine. This suggestion of physical comfort at both extremes of weather makes Evergreens particularly desirable for the home grounds. Because of their varied shape, texture and adaptability to local conditions, Evergreens can be made to serve a diversity of purposes: As specimen plants, in the foundation planting, to screen out unsightly views, as hedges and windbreaks, for sharp accents, or as a frame for a beautiful vista.

The ultimate height under normal conditions is indicated by the dimensions after each variety. The number on each variety has a corresponding number in the price list on the green pages.

FIR

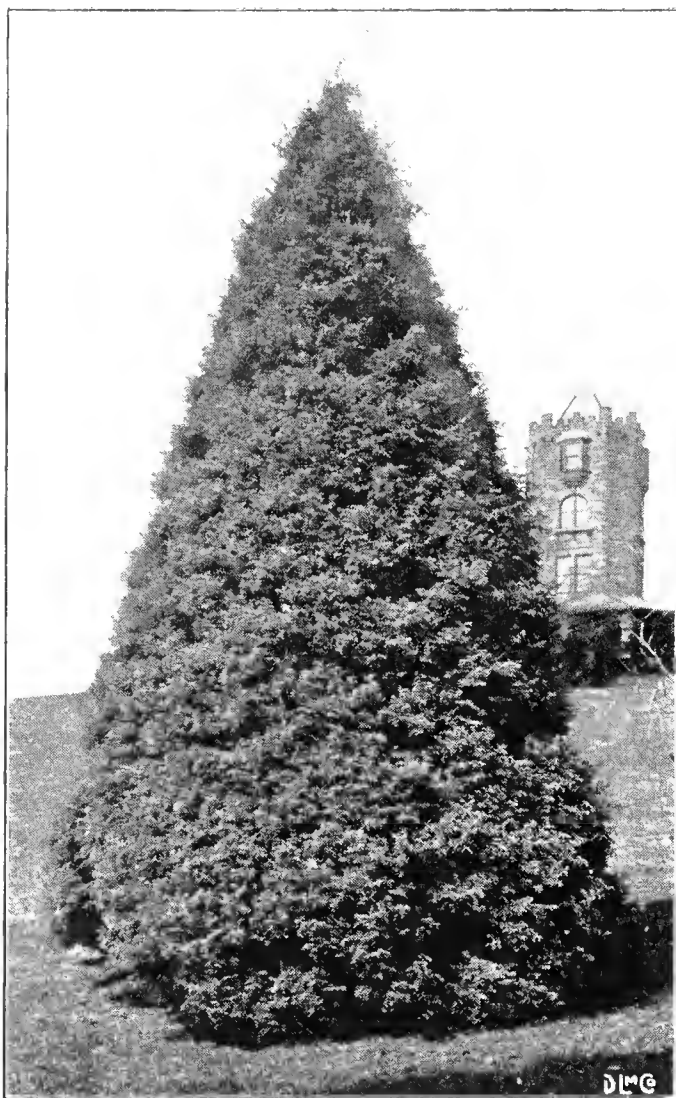
- ABIES concolor.** 50'-60'. *White Fir.* This "Queen of the Firs" is a handsome thing, with large, flat, silvery green needles that seem to become more blue with age. As a pyramidal accent plant it is splendid as it withstands city conditions and drought.
- A. pseudotsuga douglasi.** 70'-80'. *Douglas-fir.* Handsome and symmetrical from the seed bed to the towering forest monarch, this Rocky Mountain form has variable gray green foliage with soft, pleasing texture.
- A. nordmanniana.** 80'-100'. *Nordmann Fir.* Wide, rich, deep green needles make this a distinctive tree with a broad base. Although a slow grower, will, in a favorable spot, develop into a massive, dense tree
- CEDRUS atlantica glauca.** 60'-70'. *Blue Atlas Cedar.* Silvery blue needles cover the branches. Grows slowly and should have a favored spot—it's worth it.

RETINOSPORA

- CHAMAECYPARIS (RETINOSPORA) obtusa.** 30'-35'. *Hinoki Cypress.* Lustrous, deep green foliage on rather open fronds. A graceful, bushy pyramid here, but a timber tree in Japan.
- C. obtusa gracilis.** 12'-15'. *Slender Hinoki Cypress.* Particularly fine, rich, blackish green foliage; slowly grows into a rugged pyramid. Makes a handsome hedge. Hardy.

Chamaecyparis

- C. obtusa gracilis nana.** 2'-3'. *Dwarf Hinoki Cypress.* Because it is slow growing, the Japanese use this variety most effectively in pots. It soon assumes the character of age, preserving the rich green coloring. Dwarfest and most compact of all Cypress, therefore most useful in rock gardens.
- C. pisifera.** 40'-50'. *Sawara Cypress.* Quickly develops into loose pyramid. Hardest of the family.
- C. pisifera aurea.** 35'-40'. *Golden Sawara Cypress.* Foliage is shining yellow. A better specimen than the green type.
- C. pisifera filifera.** 20'-25'. *Thread Cypress.* Has long stringy, drooping branches, but forms well-shaped, compact, broad pyramid of a good green shade. Even without care remains in good condition indefinitely. Good spot plant.
- C. pisifera filifera aurea.** 10'-15'. *Golden Thread Cypress.* This form grows more loosely, but the golden threads are brighter than any other evergreen. Stays low until a good age.
- C. pisifera plumosa.** 35'-40'. *Plume Cypress.* A feathery pyramid that can be sheared into formal shapes. It makes a good hedge where a close, fine texture is called for.
- C. pisifera plumosa aurea.** 25'-30'. *Golden Plume Cypress.* Quite a favorite for high lights in a mixed planting. The yellow foliage is particularly bright in Spring. Easily trimmed.



Retinospora squarrosa veitchi

Juniperus

J. excelsa stricta. 5'-6'. *Spiny Greek Juniper.* These blue gray "blobs" are so often seen in window boxes, formal gardens, and mixed foundation plantings. Useful.

J. sabina. 5'-6'. *Savin.* A vase shaped bush of dark green, dependable in exposures.

J. squamata. 1'-2'. *Scaly Leaf Juniper.* Stays "good" indefinitely and is one of the finest Winter evergreens. All the creeping branches are well clothed with scaly, gray green foliage equally resistant to heat or cold.

J. squamata meyeri. 6'-8'. *Meyer Juniper.* Stiff branches and large "leaves" tend to create a coarse, rugged texture quite unlike any other plant. Although bushy, it has an interesting outline and the silvery blue Summer dress becomes tinged with a lavender sheen as Winter approaches.

J. virginiana. 30'-50'. *Redcedar.* Our well loved, native Cedar which has given rise to all the following variations. An occasional trimming will improve it.

J. virginiana cannarti. 20'-25'. *Cannart Cedar.* Like a true aristocrat this handsome Cedar is unobtrusively dignified and dislikes any fussy trimming that would interfere with its natural character. Columnar in outline, the surface is broken by short, lateral branches, making black shadow spots on a very deep green mantle of foliage. In Autumn when the crop of steely blue berries are in evidence, it is almost gay enough to be saved for Christmas decoration.

J. virginiana glauca. 20'-25'. *Silver Redcedar.* One might call this the blue counterpart of the Cannart Cedar. The whole irregular column is richly clad in a blue gray mantle which among other evergreens gives a frosted effect.

J. virginiana schotti. 20'-25'. *Schott Redcedar.* More formal and lighter green compact than Cannart's Cedar, and with occasional trimming makes a handsome column.

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Reliable, Responsible, Guaranteed Results

Chamaecyparis

C. pisifera plumosa flavescens. 8' spread. *Whiteleaf Cypress.* Dwarf in habit, of a sulphur yellow color. Makes a fine foundation specimen.

C. squarrosa veitchi. 25'-30'. *Veitch Moss Cypress.* Which is a remarkable plant. The blue gray foliage and intricate branchlets combine to make a dense, broad, woolly pyramid. Quite a billowy tree in age.

CRYPTOMERIA lobbii. 50'-60'. *Lobb Cryptomeria.* For this section, undoubtedly the best form. It makes an irregular column of dark green, which changes to a warm, purple bronze in Winter. It wears so well that it has been most effectively used to replace native Cedars that succumb to civilization. It is difficult to imagine any tree that has more dignity and inherent character than this. An avenue of large trees creates a most inspiring effect. A warm, moist, well-drained spot is ideal; grows late in Fall.

JUNIPER

JUNIPERUS chinensis columnaris. 20'-25'. *Column Chinese Juniper.* Rapidly grows into a slender shaft of gray green. Splendid "accent" plant. An annual trimming keeps column compact.

J. chinensis pfitzeriana. 5'-6'. *Pfitzer Juniper.* Naturally develops into a low spreading, vase-shaped bush, formed by handsome, plumlike branches.

J. chinensis sargentii. 2'-2½'. *Sargent Juniper.* Prostrate in habit, this hardy ground cover quickly forms a mat of bright grass-green foliage in a sunny spot. Very hardy.

J. communis hibernica. 7'-8'. *Irish Juniper.* Little spires of green that effectively "break up" an otherwise monotonous effect. An occasional piece in rocks is good.

SPRUCE

PICEA canadensis. 50'-60'. *White Spruce.* Seems happiest in coldest New England where it naturally grows right down to the shore line. Forms a shapely, compact tree, densely clothed with short, silvery green needles. Grows slowly here, compact specimens.

P. excelsa. 80'-100'. *Norway Spruce.* Generally regarded as more valuable for windbreaks and hedges than as a decorative tree, although while young the dark green, symmetrical pyramid is most useful as a Christmas tree or tub specimen. Grows rapidly, well-shaped plants.

P. glauca conica. 5'-6'. *Dwarf Alberta Spruce.* A perfect miniature reproduction of a tall forest tree, having branches crowded into a compact, narrow cone with a rugged old look about it. Very thin, slaty green foliage makes an exceedingly fine texture. Best where slightly shaded.

P. orientalis. 60'-70'. *Oriental Spruce.* Graceful, widespreading branches sweep the ground, merging into a central spire which rises with classic outline to pierce the sky. Glossy, blackish green needles increase its sombre dignity—a picture of aristocratic beauty. Quite useful in small plantings owing to its slow growth and rich color.

P. pungens. 70'-80'. *Colorado Spruce.* A bold, native Spruce with dull, gray green, thick needles. Quite symmetrical and handsome when young, but becomes picturesque in old age when the lower branches disappear.

P. pungens glauca. 70'-80'. *Colorado Blue Spruce.* From the variable seedlings has been selected this intensely "blue" form, so popular even in very small sizes. Well-shaped.

Picea

P. pungens kosteri. 50'-60'. *Koster's Blue Spruce.*
Probably the most widely known of all evergreens,
35 due to the brilliant, silvery blue foliage, which is kept
uniform by grafting selected specimens. Spectacular
as a lawn specimen and ideal for the color climax
or contrast in mixed plantings.

P. pungens kosteri pendula. 40'-50'. *Weeping Blue*
36 *Spruce.* Similar to *Kosteri* but with weeping branches.

PINE

PINUS cembra. 30'-40'. *Swiss Stone Pine.* Slow
growing, so it may be safely used in low plantings.
37 Generally seen as a blunt, compact pyramid clothed
in soft-textured coat of bluish green needles, but
eventually becomes a picturesque, round-topped tree.

P. densiflora. 50'-60'. *Japanese Red Pine.* A rapid
grower that quickly gives evidence of its mature,
38 irregular outline. Has bright green needles, orange
brown branches.

P. densiflora umbraculifera. 8'-10'. *Japanese Umbrella*
Pine. "Tanyosho" is a vivid green, flat-topped
39 cushion that very slowly expands with age. An occa-
sional "bobbing" of the new growth in Spring will
increase its neat, formal appearance.

P. montana mughus. 3'. *Mugho Pine.* Most
conspicuous in Spring, when the erect "candles" of
40 new growth decorate the top of the low, flat, cushion-
like bush.

P. nigra. 50'-60'. *Austrian Pine.* One of the most
dignified of the family, with stiff, dark green, 6-in.
41 needles covering the vigorous upcurving branches.
Succeeds on poor land even down to the seashore.
Handsome.



Taxus cuspidata nana (brevifolia)—See page 6

Pinus

P. resinosa. 60'-70'. *Red Pine.* For this section,
42 doubtless the best Pine for reforestation as it succeeds
on the poorest land and soon prevents erosion of a
barren hillside. Vigorous in any well-drained location,
its dark green needles make a good background and
windbreak.

P. strobus. 80'-100'. *White Pine.* Truly a noble native,
handsome in its formal youth and typically pic-
43 turesque in its independent old age. Extremely hardy,
most adaptable. Splendid hedges can be made by
clipping.

Collectors of Rare and Unusual Plant Life

LEWIS & VALENTINE



Picea pungens glauca—See page 4

P. sylvestris. 40'-50'. *Scotch Pine.* Quite happy in
any except a wet location, the Scotsman withstands
44 drought, cold and heat, growing with equal vigor, to
assume a gnarled, picturesque appearance. Impov-
erished soil has no effect on the husky, twisted gray
green needles so is often used for reclamation, as well
as landscape planting.

P. thunbergi. 60'-70'. *Japanese Black Pine.* Undoubtedly
the best Pine for planting near the seaside where
45 spray has no effect on the stiff, bright green needles.
Develops an interesting, irregular outline. Support
where too exposed.

SCIADOPITYS verticillata. 20'-25'. *Umbrella Pine.*
So-called because the thick 4-in. leaves are arranged
46 in whorls similar to the ribs of an umbrella. These
dark green, glossy needles handsomely clothe the
branches, which make a dense, pyramidal head.
Growing very slowly it can be safely used in low plant-
ings. Drainage is essential for this unique, beautiful
conifer. Used as specimen.

YEW

TAXUS baccata repandens. 2'-3'. *Spreading English*
Yew. Winter coloring is particularly rich when the
47 long-curved leaves constitute the darkest green spot
in the landscape. Spreading, horizontal branches
form a most useful bush for low plantings or large
rock work; makes handsome edging.

T. canadensis. 3'-4'. *Canada Yew.* Under the dense
shade of Pines and Hemlocks on a moist, cool slope,
48 this "ground Hemlock" is the ideal ground cover.
Although extremely hardy, must not be exposed to
Winter sun.

Taxus

T. cuspidata. 12'-15'. *Japanese Yew.* Vigorous, hardy, most dependable and practically naturalized, gives promise of becoming as venerable here as the English Yew in its homeland. Unless pruned occasionally, will attain tremendous spread, with an open center. Splendid, dark green leaves are often bejeweled with brilliant crimson fruits in Autumn, a "Christmasy" effect. No better evergreen hedge plant.

T. cuspidata capitata. 20'-25'. *Tree Form Japan Yew.* This is really the typical Japanese Yew from which the spreading bush form has sprung. Handsome indeed are the broad, well filled pyramids so effectively used in formal gardens or a lawn specimen, and even as tub plants. Perfectly adapted for the taller hedge. Very striking with young growth in Spring.

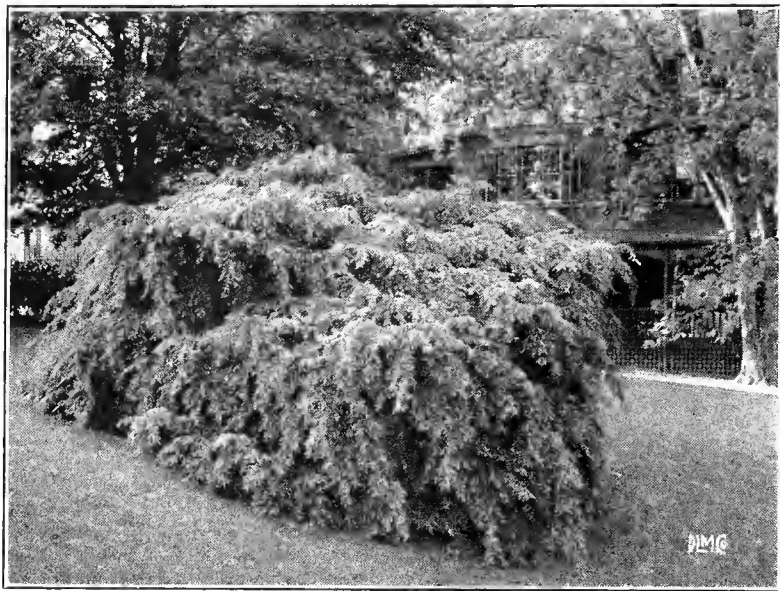
T. cuspidata nana (brevifolia). 5'-6'. *Dwarf Japanese Yew.* Conservative and careful, it takes time for this member to assume proportions becoming the dignity of such an aristocrat. Irregularly spreading in growth, it will merge with rock garden planting or is excellent for permanent low effects. Intense, blackish green leaves are enhanced by the coldest Winter.

T. media hicksi. 10'-12'. *Hicks Yew.* The logical substitute for the columnar Irish Yew in cold climates. Upright branches are covered all around with typical, dark green leaves. Planted closely you have ready made hedge.

Thuja

T. occidentalis globosa. 3'-4'. *Globe Arborvitae.* A little ball of light, dusty green just made for formal designs.

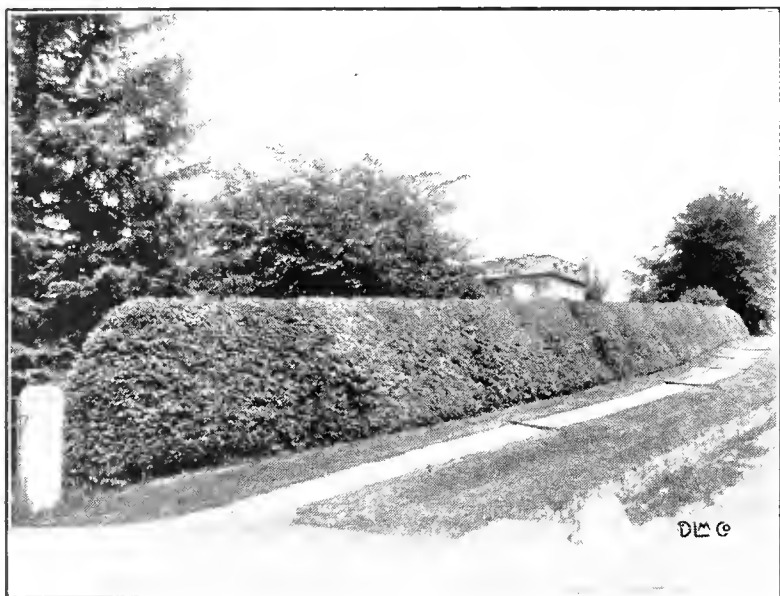
T. occidentalis hoveyi. 3'-4'. *Hovey Arborvitae.* Broadly oval in outline, bright green foliage, fresh in Spring.



Tsuga canadensis pendula—See page 7

LEWIS & VALENTINE

Informal, Naturalistic Gardens



Hedge of Arborvitae

ARBORVITAE

THUJA occidentalis. 30'-35'. *American Arborvitae.* Certainly a most prolific species, giving rise to many handsome, widely differing forms. Too often is this "Tree of Life" prejudged in its infancy, for surely does it assume its natural place among the patriarchs of the tree world. Generally useful for hedging or formal work, its well clothed, pyramidal outline can be sheared severely without hurt. Brown inside foliage can be vigorously shaken out in early Spring. Most Arborvitae prefer a moist place and full sun.

T. occidentalis douglasii aurea. 15'-20'. *Douglas Golden Arborvitae.* Bronzy yellow foliage clothes the well-shaped pyramid. Very hardy and quick growing.

T. occidentalis ellwangeriana. 4'-6'. *Tom Thumb Arborvitae.* Has leatherlike leaves, dense; forms low, broad pyramid.

T. orientalis aurea nana (Biota). 4'-5'. *Berckman Golden Arborvitae.* From the "bed plant" to old age the same compact, neat, egg-shape mass is retained, changing from the brilliant yellow high lights of Spring to warm, reddish brown tones, tipped with gold in Winter. A favorite for window boxes, edgings.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. 25'-30'. *Pyramidal Arborvitae.* Is a narrow column clothed with lively green foliage that retains its color throughout Winter. Useful alike in formal or informal planting for the spirelike shafts or as a hedge.

T. occidentalis rosenthali. 8'-10'. *Rosenthal Arborvitae.* Decidedly worthy of wider use, as it grows slowly and its knobby, rugged appearance improves with age, maturing as a "weathered" column of dark green; good even in Winter.



Taxus cuspidata capitata

T. occidentalis spiralis. 20'-25'. *Spiral Arborvitae.* Dark green, pyramidal shaped, with graceful foliage growing in upward spirals.



Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)—See page 5

Thuja

T. orientalis standishi. 12'-15'. *Standish Arborvitae.*
 62 Rather sorrowful, but provides a welcome "break"
 with its open branches, irregular pyramidal habit and
 coarse growth. The south side tones down to a warm
 bronze in Winter.

T. recurva nana. 5'-6'. *Compact Globe Arborvitae.*
 63 Very slow, compact growth; blunt, pyramidal,
 head. Feathery foliage.

T. occidentalis wareana. 12'-15'. *Siberian Arborvitae.*
 64 Exceedingly hardy, this dense growing form makes a
 splendid hedge, although as a spot plant its rugged,
 broad pyramid is worthy of consideration. Is long
 lived and improves with age.

HEMLOCK

TSUGA canadensis. 70'-80'. *Canada Hemlock.* Grace,
 65 dignity and beauty have conspired successfully to
 make this American a living example of magnificent
 stateliness. With plenty of space the tree claims
 right to its noble forest stature, but is willing to be
 clipped into hedges—splendid walls of close-textured
 green. Half shade or a north slope is preferred.

Tsuga

T. canadensis pendula. 6'-8'. *Sargent Weeping Hemlock.*
 66 Makes a tremendous mound of wavy outline many
 times broader than high, always well clothed and neat.
 Like all good things it develops slowly but becomes a
 real possession in your "personal effects." Magni-
 ficent.

T. caroliniana. 40'-50'. *Carolina Hemlock.* Compared
 67 with the "Canada" Hemlock, this southerner has
 longer, Yewlike foliage, irregularly disposed on the
 twigs, and the spreading, half-drooping branches are
 so arranged as to create splendid shadow patterns.
 Absolutely hardy, in fact, the foliage seems proof
 against sun scalding.

T. diversifolia. 12'-15'. *Japanese Hemlock.* A slow,
 68 compact grower, short, stubby needles.

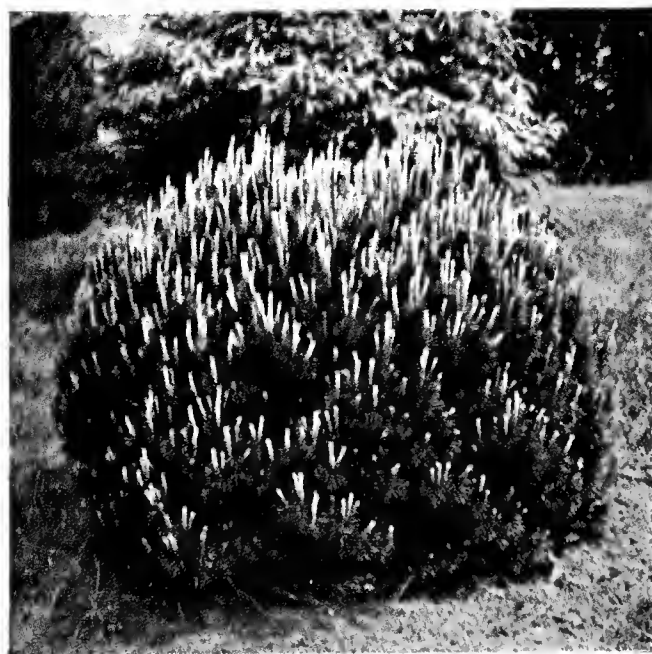


Thuja orientalis aurea nana (Biota)—See page 6

The beautiful garden figure shown in our
 Cover Illustration is the work of Miss Ruth
 Yates of Scarsdale, N. Y.



Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper)—See page 4



Pinus montana mugbus (Mugbo Pine)—See page 5



The magnificent Azalea in mass planting for startling color effect

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

No well planted garden or landscape can escape the use of some Broadleaved Evergreens. Their necessity can be well understood when you consider their advantages. Here is a plant which produces a magnificent display of color during its blooming season and at the same time gives a fine green effect during the Wintery months. Added to this is the fact that most varieties not only grow well in the



The aristocratic colorful Rhododendron



The beautiful dwarf shrub Rose Daphne—See page 10

shade but actually prefer it to direct sun. The above planting of Azaleas planted among trees is a practical example of their adaptability to shade. Startling effects are produced where few plants of any family would even survive.

While many varieties are listed on the following pages, we can procure other varieties from our affiliated companies. A visit to our nurseries while the evergreen shrubs are in bloom will prove most interesting.

The ultimate height under normal conditions is indicated by the dimensions after each variety.

The number on each variety has a corresponding number in the price list on the green pages

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

ABELIA grandiflora. 5'-6'. *Glossy Abelia.* Half-evergreen. Dainty, bell-shaped, shell pink flowers produced throughout Summer. The glossy, Privetlike foliage will persist all Winter in a protected spot. Neat shrub.

AZALEA

- AZALEA amoena.** 4'-6'. *Amoena Azalea.* Evergreen. Grows broader than tall, with good, compact habit. The small boxlike leaves take on a warm, bronzy hue in Winter, but in Spring a mantle of magenta flowers is the striking feature. Most hardy evergreen form.
- A. arborescens.** 15'-18'. *Sweet Azalea.* Deciduous. The exquisitely fragrant white or blush flowers are among the latest of Azaleas to be seen in June. Succeeds in moist or well drained places. Eventually becomes gnarled, interesting.
- A. calendulacea.** 10'-12'. *Flame Azalea.* Deciduous. Possibly the most brilliant of our native shrubs, the flowers vary from orange to scarlet in late May. Rather dry, acid soil.
- A. hinodegiri.** 4'-5'. *Hinodegiri Azalea.* Evergreen. This is the red Azalea which in May is actually covered in a blanket of vivid carmine flowers. The foliage is lighter green and larger than that of "Amoena" and has a richer bronzy color in Winter.
- A. hinamoyo.** 3'-4'. *Pink Japan Azalea.* Half-evergreen. Undoubtedly the best pink among the evergreen Azaleas, although in exposed locations will lose most of its leaves in Winter.
- A. kaempferi.** 4'-5'. *Torch Azalea.* From salmon pink to orange red, the flowers transform this shrub into a thing of beauty. In a slightly shaded, sheltered spot, it is almost evergreen, and the color of the flowers is preserved. Has successfully withstood our worst Winters.

Azalea

- A. kaempferi, Hybrids.** 3'-4'. *Carmen, Cleopatra, Fedora, Louise.* Half-evergreen. Generally speaking, these hybrids have a lower, more bushy habit and the brilliant orange tints are missing.
- A. ledifolia alba.** 2'-3'. *Snow Azalea.* Evergreen. Large white flower borne on bushy, low plants; a good plant to mix with Hinodegiri.
- A. mollis.** 4'-5'. *Chinese Azalea.* Deciduous. The mass of delicately shaded, large, bell-shaped flowers running through orange and red tones make a display worth waiting for each May. Succeeds best in sunny place.
- A. mucronulata (dahuricum).** 5'-6'. *Daburian Azalea.* Deciduous. A welcome sight in March is the exquisitely frilled, rosy purple flowers—in pleasing contrast to the yellow Forsythia.
- A. nudiflora.** 6'-7'. *Pinksterbloom.* Deciduous. The fragrance of this "Wild Honeysuckle" quickly betrays its home in light woods where the variable pink flowers are eagerly sought in May. Does well in the open sun too.
- A. pontica.** 6'-8'. *Pontic Azalea.* Deciduous. A fine old kind with rich yellow, trumpet shaped, fragrant flowers borne in clusters at the tips of the bare branches.
- A. poukhanensis.** 4'-5'. *Korean Azalea.* Deciduous. Almost a blue Azalea. Fine large blooms sweetly scented, scattered over the spreading bush—effective with Forsythia.
- A. schlippenbachii.** *Royal Azalea.* Deciduous. A splendid variety with large, pale, rose colored blooms, the upper lobes spotted brown.
- A. vaseyi.** 10'-12'. *Pinkshell Azalea.* Deciduous. A most exquisite thing when the pure pink flowers open in early May—apparently just lightly resting in the bare twigs, its beauty is breath-taking. Happiest on margin of woods. Good for naturalistic planting.

Landscape Designers of Note

LEWIS & VALENTINE



A section of our Roslyn Nurseries showing rows of Junipers, Arborvitae and Rhododendrons

Azalea

A. viscosa. 9'-10'. *Swamp Azalea.* Deciduous. Another beautiful native which offers its fragrant white, or occasionally tinged pink flowers in late June. Generally found in boggy woods, but does not object to upland home.

A. yodogawa. 4'-5'. *Yodogawa Azalea.* Deciduous. In May this bush is actually a dense bouquet of double lavender pink flowers with no foliage visible at all. Be sure to get the free flowering type, about this we have been careful.



Barberry, a fine hardy hedge shrub

BARBERRY

BERBERIS julianae. 6'-7'. *Wintergreen Barberry.* Evergreen. A vigorous fellow, rich in color. Deep green, lustrous leaves turning vivid scarlet before they fall. Hearty yellow flowers purplish fruits, and in Spring the wine stained young shoots top the bush. Half shade or sun, hardy.

B. triacanthophora. 4'-5'. *Threespine Barberry.* Evergreen. Really a handsome evergreen shrub. The narrow, 2 in. leaves are surprisingly white underneath and the graceful branching arrangement displays the unusual whitish flowers and black fruits nicely. This has done well with us in hot sun as well as in half shade, a useful member.

B. verruculosa. 3'. *Warty Barberry.* Evergreen. The aristocrat of Barberries, this evergreen develops into a compact mound densely covered with rich, lustrous green foliage that reminds one of miniature English Holly leaves with a whitish underside. In Spring the branches are strung with little golden cups nodding on $\frac{1}{2}$ in. threads. These fragrant flowers are followed by bloomy black fruits. A splendid low hedge plant, needs no clipping.

See under DECIDUOUS SHRUBS for other BARBERIES

BOXWOOD

BUXUS sempervirens. *Bush Boxwood.* Evergreen. In a comparatively short time makes a large, round bush, densely covered with long, generally narrow leaves. Most large Boxwood hedges are of this type and it is often readily clipped into odd shapes. Deliciously scented.

LEWIS & VALENTINE

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. *Dwarf Boxwood Bush.* Evergreen. Like wine, this beloved plant improves with age, gradually becoming part of the family, and is passed down as an heirloom. In youth it makes good headway, but slows down year by year until it reaches 3 or 4 ft., after which it increases imperceptibly. Everyone knows the delicious Boxwood smell most apparent in this dwarf kind. The small, round, deep green leaves withstand city conditions. A dwarf Boxwood hedge which can start at 3 in. is practically a permanent institution.

CALLUNA. 1'-2'. *Heather.* Evergreen. Why not a Heather garden. Also fine for rock gardens. A purple bloom. Makes an excellent ground cover. We have available a fine collection.

COTONEASTER horizontalis. 2'-3'. *Rock Cotoneaster.* Half-evergreen. The flat, spraylike branches make an ideal cover for rocks or banks, especially when the deep green, boxlike leaves are bejewelled with the scarlet berries. Full, open, sunny place is best. Rather difficult to transplant.

See DECIDUOUS SHRUBS for other COTONEASTERS

DAPHNE cneorum. 1'. *Rose Daphne.* Evergreen. Gray green foliage, rose pink, deliciously fragrant flowers and a clean, neat habit make this garden gem the most appealing subject to any plant lover. Seems to thrive equally well in acid or sweet soil, in half shade or full sun, and it certainly seems at home in the rock garden.

See DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

EUONYMUS radicans (Vine 15'-20'). *Wintercreeper.* Evergreen. A good ground and wall cover.

E. coloratus. 4'-6'. *Purple Wintercreeper.* Evergreen. For a ground cover in shade there are few things to equal this. The long, narrow leaves are rosy purple underneath and the veins penciled in gray. Most adaptable.

E. vegetus. (Vine, 12'-15'). *Bigleaf Wintercreeper.* Evergreen. Generally conceded to be the most reliable self-clinging evergreen vine in the north. From the shrubby bush long basal shoots climb on almost any support. Has thick, dull green, round leaves and orange fruits in profusion.

See DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

HEDERA helix. 60'-75'. *English Ivy.* Evergreen. Where hardy, the finest ground or wall cover. For this section it is best to plant where morning sun does not strike. In Winter the rich green foliage is beautifully veined with white. Once established it becomes ageless.

HOLLY

ILEX bullata. 3'-4'. *Boxleaf Japan Holly.* Evergreen. Think of this as a dwarf Boxwood which it resembles both in habit and foliage. Any plant lover cannot help but enthuse over an old specimen broader than high well clothed in roundish convex leaves that withstand the hardest Winters. Eventually this will be the recognized substitute for dwarf Boxwood edging in cold climates.

I. crenata. 12'-15'. *Japanese Holly.* Evergreen. Has thick, dark, lustrous green leaves of variable size never larger than a Privet, really quite unlike a Holly. Forms a fine large bush for permanent planting and does not object to some shade. Black berries not noticeable.

I. crenata microphylla. 8'-10'. *Littleleaf Japanese Holly.* Evergreen. Even the smallest plant shows inherent character and sturdiness. Being more hardy than the type this form is recommended for general use particularly as the twiggy branches make an ideal hedge or handsome specimen.

We Move Trees of Any Size

I. glabra. 4'-6'. *Inkberry* Evergreen. Rather loose, but well clothed with deep green leaves that turn to a peculiar metallic, deep purple color in Winter. Most effective in masses when the glittering black berries are more evident. Succeeds in shade or sun.

I. opaca. 30'-40'. *American Holly.* Evergreen. Christmas is immediately suggested by the familiar typical Holly leaves and red berries. Young plants seem to prefer light shade, but later a moist, but well drained sunny spot will produce a more compact specimen.

See DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

KALMIA latifolia. 6'-8'. *Mountain-laurel.* Evergreen. Doubtless the most valuable and beautiful of our broadleaf evergreens. In July nothing can approach the glorious effect created by a mass of laurel with its great wealth of pink flowers. Even in zero weather the clean foliage retains its vigor and deep green color. While most adaptable to sun or shade the ideal location is slight shade.

LEIOPHYLLUM buxifolium. 1'-2'. *Box Sand Myrtle.* Evergreen. Particularly attractive and cheerful in June when small, pinkish flowers bejewel the branches. Although naturally irregular the cultivated specimens are generally well-shaped little cushions with small, Boxwoodlike leaves.



Leucothoe catesbaei

LEUCOTHOE catesbaei. 3'-4'. *Drooping Leucothoe.* Evergreen. What a glorious welcome sight the rich purple foliage makes in Winter, and even in Summer the thick, shiny green 5-in. leaves, so regularly arranged on the arching branches are striking. Then in May, graceful sprays of fragrant white flowers hang from the branches, giving the effect of a flowering fern. Handsome as Christmas decorations. Useful for shady ground cover work. Moist acid soil is ideal. Truly needed in "natural" work.

MAHONIA aquifolium. 3'-4'. *Oregon Hollygrape.* Evergreen. Thin, wavy, Hollylike leaves vary in color from deep green to rich purple red, especially noteworthy in Winter. When happily placed not too exposed, will produce pretty yellow flowers followed by little Grapelike bunches of black fruits. A rather loose, many stemmed bush for half shade.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. 6''-9''. *Japanese Spurge.* Evergreen. Probably the most notable of all ground covers preferring shade, but succeeds even in dry, sterile soil.

PIERIS floribunda. 4'-5'. *Mountain Andromeda.* Evergreen. Both for foliage and floral effect this hardy native is well nigh indispensable. Dark green, leathery Privetlike leaves remain untouched in zero weather and serve splendidly as background for the upright

Pieris japonica

unopened flower buds held aloft unharmed by wind and weather to again play their part in a glorious display in May.

PYRACANTHA coccinea. 8'-10'. *Firethorn.* Evergreen. This original type is a broad spreading, dense branched shrub with light green leaves and scarlet fruits.

P. coccinea lalandi. 15'-18'. *Laland Firethorn.* Evergreen. But here we have quite a different character. Strong, slender branches rising from the ground develop stubby side growths upon which are hung the numerous orange red berries. Although a handsome "specimen" shrub it is seen to best advantage when trained against a wall allowing the deep green foliage to act as a background for the berries.

RHODODENDRON

RHODODENDRON carolinianum (Nursery Grown). 5'-6'. *Carolina Rhododendron.* Evergreen. In an open, sunny place the charming pink May bells are more colorful and the whole plant is more bushy, although half shade is quite satisfactory on acid soil.

R. catawbiense (Nursery grown). 8'-10'. *Catawba Rhododendron.* Evergreen. It is natural to assume the parent of many hybrids should possess excellent qualities, and it does. Few native shrubs make such a gorgeous display as the great masses of rosy purple flowers in May and June. Acid soil is of course necessary and broken shade ideal for the foliage.

R. maximum (Nursery grown). 12'-15'. *Rosebay Rhododendron.* Evergreen. Essentially a shade plant, the "Great Laurel" forms the backbone of most woods plantings, where the leathery, 6 in. leaves are of even greater landscape value than the pale pink flowers. Late May and June is "Laurel season" but if happily placed in acid soil, preferably in masses, the rich foliage effect is pleasing and dignified the year round.

RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS. All Evergreen. That is, the grafted named varieties flower much more freely than any others. The individual flowers are larger, more brilliantly colored than Catawba and are produced in enormous bunches held erect about the canopy of splendid bold foliage. Although acid soil is necessary these grafted hybrids do quite well in open sunlight but prefer light shade. All bushy.

R. album elegans. Vivid color, white flushed pink.

R. catawbiense album. 6'-8'. Pure white.

R. everestianum. 5'-6'. Frilled, lilac pink.

R. roseum elegans. 8'-10'. Bright rose pink.

R. roseum superbum. 8'-10'. Soft rose.

R. delicatissimum. 6'-8'. Delicate pink.

R. E. S. Rand. 6'-8'. Crimson with dark eye.

R. Lady Armstrong. 6'-8'. Light pink spotted with green.

R. Boule de Neige. 4'-5'. Dwarf white.

R. Parsons Grandiflora. 6'-8'. Bright carmine.

R. Kettledrum. 8'-10'. Rich crimson.

R. Charles Dickens. 6'-8'. Rich deep scarlet.

R. Mrs. Milner. 6'-8'. Rich crimson.

R. H. W. Sargent. 8'-10'. Crimson.

R. General Grant. 6'-8'. Crimson pink.

R. D. Goodman. 6'-8'. Crimson with dark blotch.

VINCA minor. *Creeping Myrtle.* Evergreen. A good dark green ground cover. Dark blue flowers.

YUCCA filamentosa. 2'-3'. *Adams Needle.* Evergreen. Much abused, poorly used, but withal a handsome exotic when the 6-ft. spikes of creamy nodding bell-flowers force attention in July. Try it in masses among dry, rocky outcroppings, or in flower borders.

Prompt and Efficient Service

LEWIS & VALENTINE

clusters of waxy white flowers in May. Acid soil, half shady spot preferred.

P. japonica. 6'-7'. *Japanese Andromeda.* Evergreen. Almost the ideal shrub without a flaw. In early Spring graceful pendants of waxy white urn-shaped flowers are prettily interspersed among the lustrous deep green foliage. Then comes the tender green, young growths beautifully winestained until the waxy leaves mature into their leathery texture defying both extreme heat and cold. In mid-Winter the rugged character of the bush is emphasized by the young,



We have many fine blocks of mature, well developed shade trees

ORNAMENTAL & SHADE TREES

These trees may be used as lawn specimens or combined with tall evergreens and shrubs. They are indispensable to any pleasing planting. Picture your home grounds without shade trees to give height and at the same time frame the picture. The flowering trees furnish the most striking and gorgeous floral display of the year. First the Redbud, or Judas-tree, and the Magnolia—then the Japanese Cherries, White- and Pinkflowering Dogwood, Hawthorns and Flowering Crabs. Then in Fall come the bright red berries of the Dogwood and the Hawthorn: the Crabs loaded with little yellow or red apples and the clusters of orange berries on the Mountain-ash.

May we offer our twenty-five years experience in helping you to make a selection?

The ultimate height under normal conditions is indicated by the dimensions after each variety. The number on each variety has a corresponding number in the price list on the green pages.

ARALIA spinosa. 15'-18'. *Devils Walking Stick.*
134 Tropical appearance. Spiny branches. Fine for
Fall coloring. Very graceful.

MAPLE

ACER dasycarpum. 50'-75'. *Silver Maple.* Good for
135 Fall coloring. Will grow in moist soil.

A. palmatum atropurpureum novum. 8'-10'.
Purple Japan Maple. The characteristic wine red

Acer

A. platanoides schwedleri. 60'-80'. *Schwedler Maple.*
The young leaves are bright red, but as Summer ap-
140 proaches turn to a rich, dark green with a suggestion
of purple in them. This brightens up again in Autumn.

A. rubrum. 80'-100'. *Red Maple.* A well-loved native
so noticeable in Spring, when the fiery red blossoms
141 cover the branches and again in Autumn, when the
vivid scarlet dress is a high spot. Ordinarily found
in low places but succeeds well in high land too.

LEWIS & VALENTINE Our Mature Nursery Stock Can Save You 20 Years

136 coloring is persistent throughout Summer in this
improved form. Makes a well shaped, compact bush,
and improves with age. Are very bushy plants.

A. palmatum dissectum. 5'-6'. *Cutleaf Japanese Maple.*
Deeply cut leaves impart a lacy, soft appearance to
137 the flat topped, low spreading bush. Grows very
slowly, but at maturity is a characterful billowy
mound of fresh green.

A. palmatum dissectum purpureum. 5'-6'. *Purple*
138 *Cutleaf Maple.* Differs from the green only in having
wine-stained foliage.

A. platanoides. 60'-80'. *Norway Maple.* Probably
the easiest tree to transplant successfully. Throws
139 a dense shade, so must be trimmed high if grass is
to grow under it. Holds its green foliage well until
late in the Fall.

A. saccharum. 100'. *Sugar Maple.* Quite a princely
tree dissatisfied with city life, but assumes noble
142 proportions in clear atmosphere. The Autumn colors
ranging through all the fiery tones make this, for spec-
tacularly beautiful foliage effects, the most glorious
of all trees.

AESCULUS hippocastanum. 60'-80'. *White Horse-*
chestnut. A very symmetrical tree. Very showy
143 when its large, lilac white flowers appear against its
dark green leaves.

A. hippocastanum rubicunda. 40'-50'. *Pink Horse-*
chestnut. Great trusses of deep pink flowers are held
144 aloft each Spring decorating the formal roundish
pyramid like a Christmas tree.

AMYGDALUS persica rubra. 12'-15'. *Doubleflowering*
145 *Peach.* Really a glorious flowering form of our plain
garden Peach.



Platanus orientalis (Oriental Planetree)—See page 16



Magnolia soulangeana (Saucer Magnolia)—See page 16

BIRCH

BETULA alba. 40'-50'. *European White Birch.* Creamy white bark, most effective against a background of evergreen. Has charming, graceful habit and is most adaptable.

B. fastigiata. 20'-25'. *Columnar White Birch.* Grows amazingly like a Lombardy Poplar and in time forms a dense, rugged column of dark green leaves. White bark.

B. laciniata. 30'-40'. *Weeping Cutleaf Birch.* Deeply cut leaves and fountainlike arrangement of the drooping



Malus (Flowering Crab)
See page 16

branches make this a justly popular lawn subject.

B. papyrifera. 80'-90'. *Canoe Birch.* The characteristic white bark is not evident until the trunk is 3 or 4 in. thick, but it is the cleanest white of all. A handsome, long-lived tree common in Adirondack region.

B. populifolia. 35'-40'. *Gray Birch.* This "Queen of the Woods" is generally seen in clumps, two or three white trunks rising gracefully from the ground and swaying in the breeze. Small foliage quivers at the slightest breeze. Particularly effective with dark evergreens.



Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)—See page 12



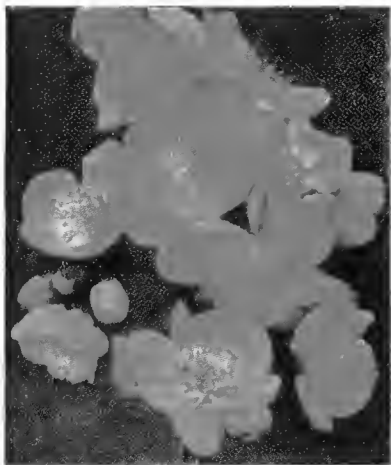
Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)—See page 17

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

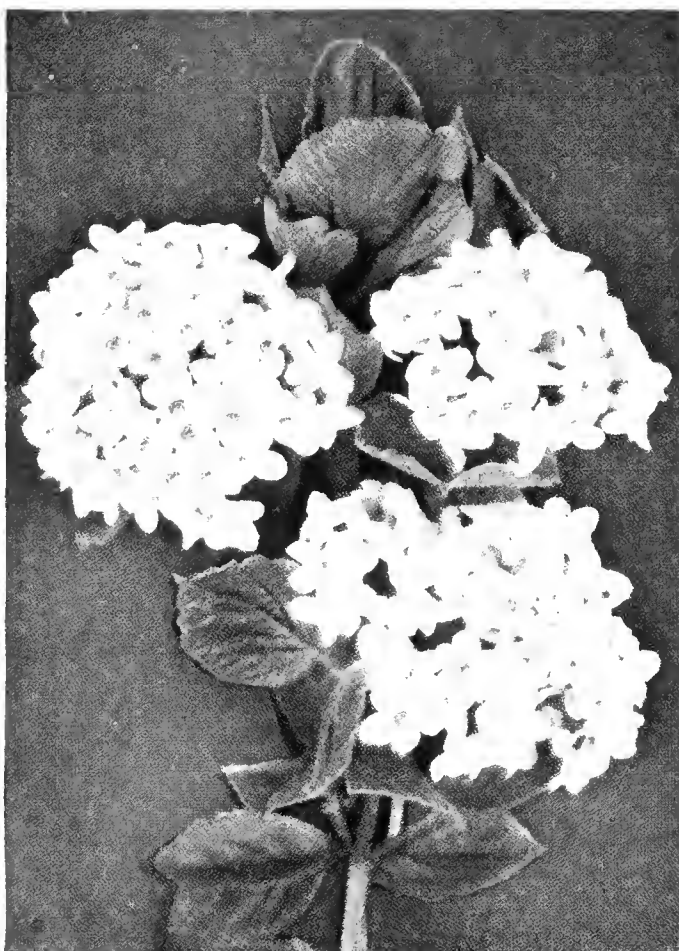


Heralding Spring—there is no finer early flowering shrub than Forsythia

*List of Deciduous Flowering Shrubs will be found on
pages 18-19-20*



Cydonia japonica



Viburnum carlesi (Fragrant Viburnum)



*Hydrangea paniculata
grandiflora*



Syringa vulgaris



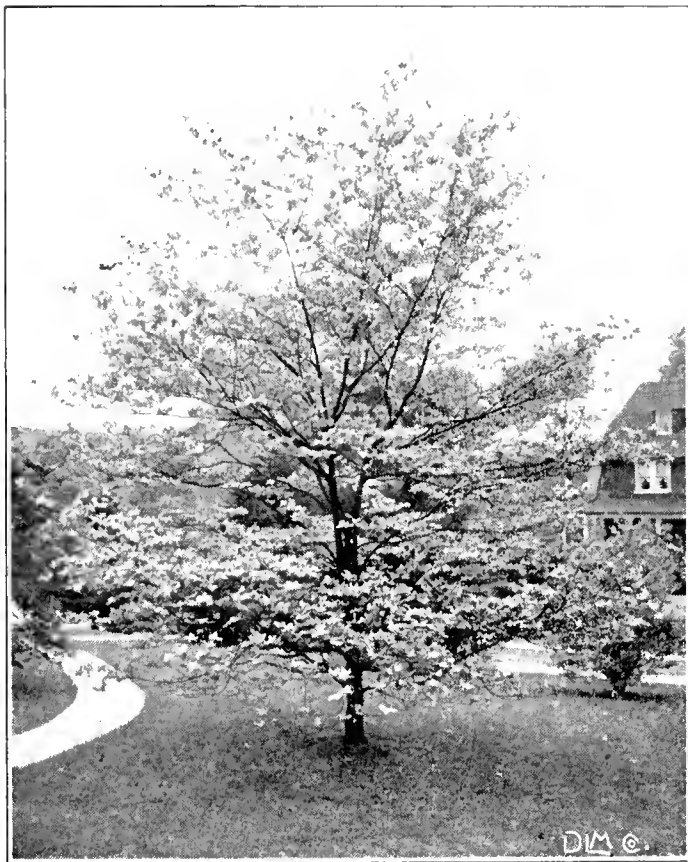
Weigela, Eva Rathke

CARPINUS betulus. 50'-60'. *European Hornbeam.*

Even a single tree with its blue gray smooth bark, muscular wood and clean foliage is worth while, but as a hedge plant with brown leaves persisting it excels. Spring planting is best

CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum. 70'-80'. *Katsura-tree.*

From a slender youth this tree develops into a magnificent spreading tree at maturity. Purple tinged, heart-shaped foliage is beautiful in Spring and again in golden Autumn dress.



Cornus florida rubra

DOGWOOD

CORNUS florida. 25'-30'. *Whiteflowering Dogwood.*

Surely everyone knows this splendid tree. Nothing is so spectacularly beautiful in Spring as the banks of white flowers that border the woods. Then the profusion of glittering red berries and finally the brilliant Autumn display of rich coloring, pink, crimson, scarlet, maroon. And in Winter the twiggy, intricate branch system forms a lacy network full of interest and beauty. Very adaptable and transplants readily.

Crataegus

C. coccinea. 10'-12'. *Thicket Hawthorn.* That is

right, a real thicket shrub, for the intricate maze of branches forms a veritable barrier. The white May flowers are large and give place to rather dull brown-red berries. Shiny bright green foliage is almost oval, good till late Fall.

C. crussgalli. 20'-25'. *Cockspur Thorn.* Apart from the mass of white flowers, this Thorn is valuable for the shiny, rich green leaves that stay fresh until late Autumn, then turn orange. If left by birds, some fruits will persist until Spring. A practical hedge, an interesting tree.

C. oxyacantha. 20'-25'. *English Hawthorn.* In England this "May-tree" is often used for hedging, but the clusters of large, fragrant white flowers with their elusive fragrance and red berries make it worthy of general planting.

C. oxyacantha, Double White, Double Pink, Paul's Scarlet. Doubleflowering forms that have been perpetuated because of the freedom with which they produce their blossoms.



Fagus sylvatica

We Construct Garden Pools and Lakes

LEWIS & VALENTINE

C. florida rubra. 25'-30'. *Redflowering Dogwood.*

Substitute pink flowers and you can imagine what a gorgeous effect can be made by using this form either alone or with the white type. Splendid, free flowering specimens.

C. kousa. 15'-20'. *Kousa Dogwood.* In this Japanese counterpart of our Dogwood, the white flowers are borne after the leaves have expanded and thus lengthens the "Dogwood season." Large, crimson Strawberrylike fruits are attractive to humans and birds alike.

See **FLOWERING SHRUBS** for other **DOGWOODS**

HAWTHORN

CRATAEGUS carrieri. 15'-20'. *Carrier Hawthorn.*

Very large, round, orange red fruits persist nearly all Winter. Has distinctive gray bark; open growth and rather round head.

BEECH

FAGUS asplenifolia. 60'-70'. *Fernleaf Beech.* Well named for the deeply cut, long, narrow, graceful leaves.

F. pendula. 50'-60'. *Weeping Beech.* Of all "weeping" trees this is the finest, the branches descend to the ground in broad, tortuous curves, making a character specimen even in Winter. Effective on rolling contours.

F. riversi. 70'-80'. *Rivers Purple Beech.* The best purple leaf tree, grafted. Handsome and dignified.

F. sylvatica. 80'-100'. *European Beech.* Has smaller darker leaves and grows even more slowly than the native. Likes similar treatment; shade while young.

FRAXINUS americana. 80'-100'. *White Ash.* Grows rapidly in moist, lime soil. The compound leaves take on a distinct, metallic purple hue before yellowing.

GINKGO biloba. 100'. *Maidenbair-tree.* Full of interest, historically and physically, a grand old patriarch of a bygone age. Practically insect, dust and disease proof; good for city planting, but oh! how slowly it grows.

LARIX europaea. 50'-60'. *European Larch.* With its fresh yellow green needles this tree is traditionally Springlike; in Fall, the soft-textured pyramid turns to gold.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. 100'. *Sweetgum.* Known by its color in Fall, very attractive bark; resembles cork. Large, star-shaped leaves.

MAGNOLIA

MAGNOLIA lennei. 15'-18'. *Lenne Magnolia.* A handsome fellow, satisfied with fewer flowers, but each one a perfect, rosy purple, pear-shaped cup, firmly held erect, the broad, thick petals are surprisingly white on the inside and flowering late are rarely damaged by frost. Even the big, leathery leaves alone make this a worth-while specimen.

M. soulangeana. 18'-20'. *Saucer Magnolia.* Here is the spectacular member of this glorious family. Every branch plays its part in effectively covering the whole shrub with great purplish pink cups in early Spring. In small plants the white innerside of the flowers give a bicolor effect. When trained in one stem as a tree the large bold foliage is effective.

M. stellata. 10'-12'. *Star Magnolia.* Appropriately named for dazzling white, semi-double flowers which on bare, twiggy branches herald the parade of its larger brothers. Occasionally a flush of tender pink will emphasize the purity of the narrow, wavy petals. Delightfully fragrant.

FLOWERING CRAB

MALUS arnoldiana. 12'-15'. *Arnold Crab.* Enthusiasm is difficult to restrain when Crabapples are in bloom. The dainty pastel shading of the airy flowers, the brilliant coloring of the fruits, the intricate branching habits, all serve to set them apart as worthy of a place in almost every planting. Arnold's Crab has semi-double flowers deep pink in bud expanding to almost white. The waxy yellow little Apples are most decorative before they are relished by birds.

M. floribunda. 12'-15'. *Japanese Flowering Crab.* Bright pink buds and white, open flowers make a pleasing contrast. The yellow fruits about pea size will turn red if the birds are not too voracious. Truly a handsome thing.

Malus

M. ioensis plena. 15'-18'. *Bechtel Crab.* Each fragrant flower resembles a little pink rose prettily dangling on a 2 in. stalk. Quickly develops into a formal, compact little tree and is the last Crabapple to flower.

M. niedzwetzkyana. 12'-15'. *Redvein Crab.* Leaves, flowers, fruit, bark and even the wood of this form are reddish purple. Improves with age.

M. sargentii. 8'-9'. *Sargent's Crab.* Shrubby habit. Sparkling white flowers; glittering red berrylike fruits. Defies zero weather.

MORUS alba pendula. 8'-10'. *Teas Weeping Mulberry.* Grafted on 5- to 6 ft. stems. Picturesque when old.

OXYDENDRUM arboreum. 30'-35'. *Sorrel Tree—Sourwood.* Throughout the year a handsome tree, with thick, shiny leaves that turn vivid scarlet early in Fall and remain colored until Winter. The long bunches of white Summer flowers are not to be overlooked and even the gray fruits are conspicuous.

SYCAMORE

PLATANUS occidentalis. 100'. *American Planetree.* Seems to prefer a river bank or moist place, where the towering white trunk with its ragged, gaunt branches typify independence. Unfortunately doesn't take kindly to cultivation.



Larix europaea (European Larch)

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Driveways, Walks and Paths Constructed



Malus floribunda

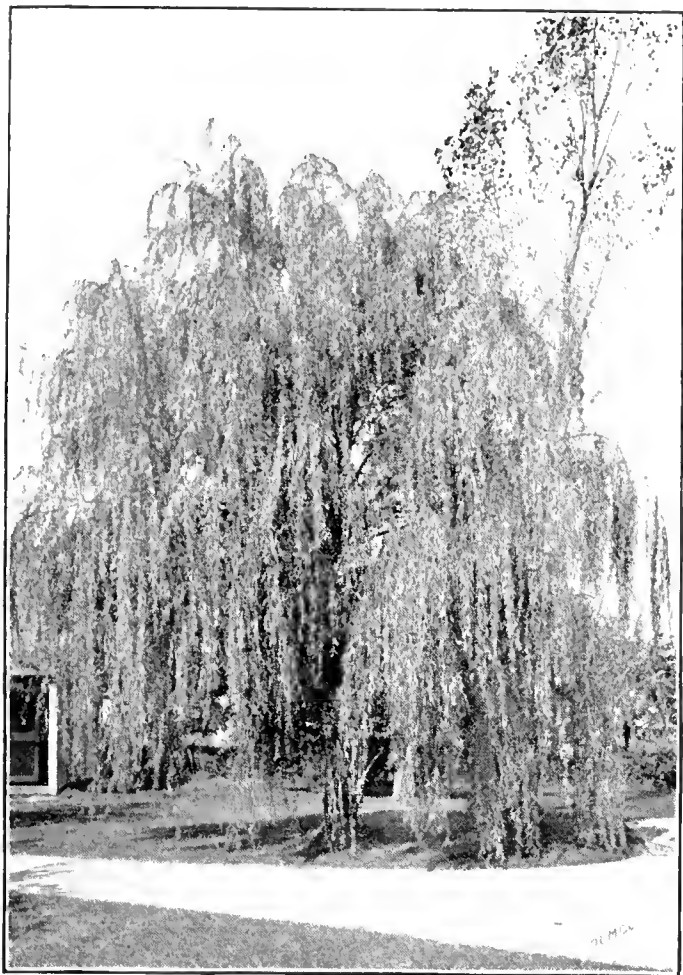
P. orientalis. 70'-80'. *European Planetree.* For general use a far superior tree, with broad leaves that resist insects, dust and smoke. Notwithstanding rapid growth, the "Sycamore" attains a fabulous age. The shapely head casts comfortable shade allowing grass to grow freely, so makes a splendid lawn tree, but whether at the seashore or on the city street it "carries on" successfully. Splendid trees.

PRUNUS cerasifera pissardi. 10'-12'. *Purpleleaf Plum.* This tree is noted for its dark purple leaves.

P. glandulosa. 4'-5'. *Doubleflowering Almond.* Covered with pure pink flowers in early Spring.

P. glandulosa alba. 4'-5'. *White Almond.* Very double white flowers are the only point of difference.

P. kwanzan. 30'. *Double Pink.* Large, very double deep pink flowers, almost red in bud, and bronze young growth coupled with its rapid growth justify the highest rating to this good form. Well formed, vigorous.



Salix babylonica

Prunus

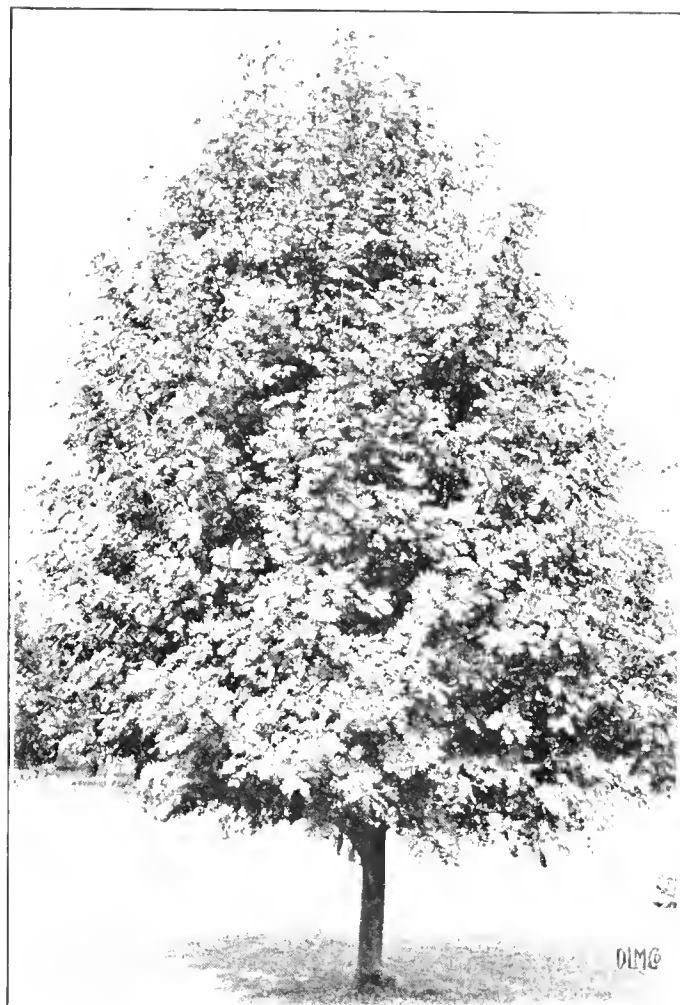
P. subhirtella pendula. 12'-15'. *Weeping Japan Cherry.*

Is it possible to adequately describe those gossamer pink fountains that come from fairyland each Spring? And yet, they are sturdy trees that need little attention beyond a well-drained place in the sun. These are the popular tall-stemmed kind.

P. triloba plena. 7'-8'. *Doubleflowering Plum.* Larger and still more gorgeous than cousin "Almond." The bright pink double flowers thickly stud each branch and twig.

OAK

QUERCUS palustris. 70'-80'. *Pin Oak.* Trim, pyramidal head, good for avenue planting or as specimen; good Fall coloring.



Sorbus (Mountain-ash)

Designing and Building of Beautiful Rock Gardens

LEWIS & VALENTINE

Q. rubra. 70'-80'. *Red Oak.* Wide spreading habit, needs plenty of room; large leaves turn red in Fall.

WILLOW

SALIX babylonica. 30'-40'. *Babylon Weeping Willow.* Long, stringy branches droop vertically to the ground, and with the narrow, light green leaves create a soft, velvety texture. Grows rapidly especially when close to water.

MOUNTAIN-ASH

SORBUS aucuparia. 25'-30'. *European Mountain-ash.* Ideal for the small lawn, the Rowan tree is extremely popular in Europe, where the great clusters of orange red fruits figure in song and story, but here they serve the more practical purpose of food for robins. Good drainage is a necessity.

S. aucuparia pendula. 6'-8'. *Weeping Mountain-ash.* Orange fruit with slender, pendulous branches.

LINDEN

TILIA americana. 80'-90'. *American Linden.* In a fairly moist location this native Basswood will, once started, quickly develop into a large limbed, round-topped tree, handsome in its dress of great, heart-shaped leaves, conspicuous in June when the fragrant flowers attract bees.

T. vulgaris. 70'-80'. *European Linden.* Generally conceded the best form for street planting as the dark green leaves remain good until late Autumn. The compact, low branched head is particularly fitted to lawn purposes where the branches make a natural canopy. Fragrant in June.

ELM

ULMUS americana. 100'. *American Elm.* Almost wherever you go the lofty arching branches silently pronounce a benediction on the traveler. No tree it would seem can be more majestic than our dear old American Elm, a tower of strength, grace and beauty.

It's a Real Joy
to Develop
a Beautiful Landscape
May We Help You?

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

From the welcome Forsythia, with its masses of yellow flowers in early Spring, until the Althaea blossoms freeze in late Autumn, there are hundreds of varieties of Flowering Shrubs in cultivation, offering a vast array of floral colors, a wealth of leaf texture, and much diversity of form. Many of them are invaluable for their brilliant foliage and bright berries in the Autumn. We cordially invite you to visit us when the most delightfully scented of all flowering shrubs is in bloom, the Viburnum carlesi, or Fragrant Viburnum

The ultimate height under normal conditions is indicated by the dimensions after each variety.

The number on each variety has a corresponding number in the price list on the green pages.

AMELANCHIER canadensis. 25'. *Downy Shadblow.*

The flurry of pure white flowers is the forerunner of 195 Spring—most noticeable in our native woods where this dainty denizen is sparsely scattered. The birds relish the fruits.

A. stolonifera. 4'-5'. *Dwarf Shadblow.* A shade lover 196 same as above, only lower grower.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. Vine, 40'. *Woodbine.* 197 A handsome Woodbine used for Autumnale effects. Vigorous.

A. tricuspidata (veitchi). Vine, 40'-50'. *Boston Ivy.* 198 Probably the most popular self clinging vine. Striking in Fall.

ARONIA arbutifolia. 8'-10'. *Red Chokeberry.* Most 199 decorative red-berried shrub, prefers a moist place.

A. melanocarpa. 3'-4'. *Black Chokeberry.* This black-fruited form is more bushy and the foliage assumes 200 brighter tints in Autumn. White flowers practically cover the branches in May. Unfortunately the berries shrivel.

AZALEA. See EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

BENZOIN aestivale. 12'-15'. *Spicebush.* The yellow mist seen along the streams in April is the Benzoin's 201 welcome to Spring and later on you will find loads of glistening scarlet berries, which like the rich foliage are spicily fragrant when crushed. Splendid for naturalizing.

BERBERIS thunbergi. 5'-7'. *Japanese Barberry.* A 202 good hedge or border plant. Berries all the year. Fine for Fall coloring.

CALYCANTHUS floridus. 8'-9'. *Common Sweetsbrub.*

Red brown flowers, foliage and even the peculiar 209 seeds, all give off a spicy fragrance. A neat, old-fashioned shrub.

CELASTRUS scandens. 20'-25'. *American Bittersweet.* 210 One of our best native plants for Fall coloring, when the orange shell bursts open and shows the red berries.

CERCIS canadensis. 20'-25'. *American Redbud.* Small, rosy pink, pea-shaped flowers almost cover 211 the bare branches in April. Beautiful with Cedars and Dogwood.

CHIONANTHUS virginica. 20'-25'. *White Fringe.* 212 A shrub to attract the birds. Also attractive when the tassels of white flowers form in Spring.

CLEMATIS paniculata. Vine, 25'-30'. *Sweet Autumn* 213 *Clematis.* Very fast in growth. Covered with fragrant white flowers.

CLETHRA alnifolia. 7'-8'. *Summer Sweet.* Useful 214 for damp woodlands where the erect white flower spikes spice the air with a "peppery" odor all Summer. Will grow contentedly even in poor soil or sun, best in half shade.

CORNUS alba (sibirica). 8'-10'. *Coral Dogwood.* Grows vigorously in moist places, where the vivid, 215 red bark is strikingly evident throughout Winter, particularly if used with the yellowtwig form. Birds quickly eat the berries.

C. lutea. 5'-6'. *Goldentwig Dogwood.* Yellow bark; 216 a good shrub for Winter effect.

See ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES for other DOGWOODS

LEWIS & VALENTINE

We Plan Land Subdivisions

B. thunbergi atropurpurea. 5'-6'. *Redleaf Japanese* 203 *Barberry.* A good plant for color effect and to mix with shrub planting or as specimen.

See EVERGREEN SHRUBS for other BARBERRIES

BIGNONIA grandiflora. Vine, 30'-40'. *Chinese Trumpet* 204 *Vine.* Glorious in July when the large orange bells and rich tropical looking foliage adds the home touch wherever planted.

B. radicans. Vine, 60'-80'. *Trumpet Vine.* The striking scarlet trumpets can be seen in most early 205 settlements, sometimes as bush specimens or vast tall vines.

BUDDLEIA, Ile de France. 4'-5'. *Hybrid Butterflybush.* The vivid rosy purple 6 in. flower spikes are arresting 206 and being sweetly fragrant, insure popularity of this compact shrub.

B. magnifica. 6'-8'. *Butterflybush.* Spikes of purple 207 flowers on open growing bush.

CALLICARPA purpurea. 4'-5'. *Chinese Beautyberry.* Little bunches of shiny, deep mauve berries are 208 studded along the willowy branches, in Fall an attractive thing for cutting.

COTONEASTER divaricata. 4'-6'. *Spreading Cotoneaster.*

When studded with scarlet fruits, this shrub justifies 217 a choice position. Vigorous and spreading with good clean foliage. Another little known gem, useful as a hedge or specimen.

See EVERGREEN SHRUBS for other COTONEASTERS

CYDONIA japonica. 3'-4'. *Flowering Quince.* Quite 218 unnoticed until the dazzling scarlet pageant of flowers arrests your attention in early Spring. Seedling plants vary in color, and the fruits are spicily fragrant. Makes good hedge.

C. japonica grandiflora. 3'-4'. Cream colored flowers 219 variegate with pink—quite a novelty.

DAPHNE mezereum. 4'-5'. *February Daphne.* 220 Very hardy. Rosy lilac flowers in February.

See EVERGREEN SHRUBS for other DAPHNE

DEUTZIA gracilis. 3'-4'. *Slender Deutzia.* One of 221 the most useful of all low shrubs. Profusion of snow white flowers cover the round-topped bush in May.

D. lemoinei. 4'-5'. *Lemoine Deutzia.* Large, dazzling 222 white flowers are produced in amazing abundance, making a "high spot" in June.

Deutzia

D. Pride of Rochester. 8'-9'. *Pink Deutzia.* Deservedly popular, this husky fellow produces clouds of tassel-like flowers in May which last for some weeks. The usual blush coloring sometimes deepens to a real pink.

ELAEAGNUS angustifolia. 12'-15'. *Russian-olive.* As with the "Gumi" this big brother has gray green leaves (but narrow) which covered with a silvery dust spreads ever to the small, encrusted orange berries. Indifferent to drought.

ENKIANTHUS campanulatus. 12'-15'. *Redvein Enkianthus.* A handsome, large shrub. Bunches of nodding white flowers streaked with red. A brilliant red in Fall.

EUONYMUS alatus. 7'-8'. *Winged Euonymus.* A wonder for Fall coloring when the leaves turn rosy pink; the corky bark is also very attractive in Winter.

See **EVERGREEN SHRUBS** for other **EUONYMUS**

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. 8'-10'. *Pearlbush.* During May the dazzling whiteness of the lovely frail-looking flowers always attract attention. Annual pruning improves.

FORSYTHIA intermedia. 8'-9'. *Border Golden Bell.* Almost synonymous with April, and the long branches are useful for Winter forcing. This form has arching branches.

F. suspensa. 6'-8'. *Weeping Golden Bell.* A very graceful plant covered with yellow flowers in April; a good wall plant.

HALESIA tetraptera. 20'-25'. *Great Silver Bell.* During May a lovely thing indeed. Myriads of little pearly bells dangle from the reaching branches, to be followed by interesting brown winged seeds. Will yet come into its own.

HAMAMELIS virginiana. 15'-25'. *Witch-hazel.* The fringy, light yellow flowers are conspicuous in November, brightening our native woods. Splendid in mass when the rich yellow Autumn color is effective bordering swamps.

HIBISCUS syriacus (Althaea). 10'-12'. *Rose-of-Sharon.* One of the last flowers to bloom; a very late grower, good for formal work.

PRIVET

LIGUSTRUM. 8'-9'. *Ibota Privet.* Half-evergreen. Has spreading branches with good foliage. Bunches of black berries in Fall.

L. regelianum. 4'-6'. *True Spreading Regal Privet.* Half-evergreen. Either as a hedge plant or for the shrubby border, this is a good subject with low branches.

L. ovalifolium. 10'-15'. *California Privet.* Half-evergreen. This is the ideal hedge plant.

HONEYSUCKLE

LONICERA fragrantissima. 6'-8'. *Winter Honeysuckle.* Half-evergreen. So-called because of persistent foliage and the early appearance of the deliciously fragrant flowers on bare branches in March. Red berries in Summer.

L. japonica halliana. Vine, 20'-25'. *Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.* Half-evergreen. Wherever planted this old favorite takes possession with its tropical luxuriant growth, whether as ground cover, trellis vine or bank planting, but the sweetly fragrant, handsome creamy flowers are best on a support.

L. tatarica. 8'-10'. *Tatarian Honeysuckle.* Most adaptable old favorite. The best form has pink flowers in early June followed by a generous crop of scarlet fruits.

MYRICA carolinensis. 5'-6'. *Northern Bayberry.* Few things will grow in such poor, dry soil as this Bayberry. The gray wax berries crowded on stiff branches last just as well when cut and dried for inside decoration as they do outside. Quickly acquires a look of age. Aromatic foliage.

MOCKORANGE

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. 8'-10'. *Mockorange.* Vigorous and long-lived this old-fashioned "Sweet Syringa" is often found planted near the door or windows of farmhouses where the delicious fragrance of its white flowers could be enjoyed in May and June. Endures some shade.

Tennis and Badminton Courts Constructed

LEWIS & VALENTINE

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora. 4'-5'. *Snow Hill Hydrangea.* The rather straggling habit is more than offset in July and August by the fine display of white flowers borne in large bunches. Prune severely for best results. Useful in shade.

H. paniculata grandiflora. 8'-10'. *Peegee.* Almost everyone knows the great heads of white flowers that gradually turn pink when cut and dried for decoration.

ILEX verticillata. 8'-10'. *Common Winterberry.* One of the few native shrubs that carries its bright red fruits practically throughout Winter. While generally found in swampy ground, it seems perfectly happy when high and dry. Plant in groups to insure a crop of berries—it's a Holly!

See **EVERGREEN SHRUBS** for other **ILEX**

KERRIA japonica florepleno. 4'-5'. *Double Kerria or Globe-flower.* Green stems and rich golden flowers that in May resemble "button" Chrysanthemums combine to make this a most popular "old-fashioned" useful shrub. Nice for Winter color.

LABURNUM vulgare. 20'-25'. *Golden Chain.* Golden yellow flowers hang from the green branches resembling a yellow Wisteria. Plant in a sheltered spot.

P. lemoinei. 4'-5'. *Lemoine Mockorange.* The sweet fragrance has been retained in this neat, compact hybrid. Needs practically no pruning, but remains within bounds indefinitely; the small leaves hidden by the flowers.

P. virginalis. 7'-8'. *Virginal Mockorange.* This new variety has very large, double flowers and is very fragrant.

RHAMNUS cathartica. 10'-12'. *Common Buckthorn.* Another good background shrub with glittering black berries.

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. 5'-6'. *Jethead.* A compact, well-furnished shrub studded in May and June with four-petal flowers that are as intensely white as the beadlike fruits are glittering jet black. These persist all Winter.

RHUS cotinus. 12'-15'. *Smoketree.* Until the filmy purplish cloud of fruit cluster becomes so noticeable in July we are apt to overlook the fine qualities of this handsome shrub. The clean, flat, round leaves are stained pink while young, then mature with yellow and purple tones in Fall. As a specimen few shrubs can equal its bold, rugged outline which is accentuated as the thick branches become gnarled with great age. These are fine, bushy plants.

ROSA hugonis. 6'-8'. *Hugonis Rose.* In early May each arching branch becomes almost overnight a beautiful rope of clear yellow single flowers. And the small, fernlike foliage alone justifies its use in the shrub border.

R. rugosa. 5'-6'. *Red Rugosa Rose.* Handsome as a massed shrub, with rich green glossy foliage and surprisingly large, single, crepelike deep pink flowers that scent the air with fragrance. The large yellow and red hips are decorative, too. A useful shrub for seaside exposures.

R. wichuraiana. Vine, 8'-10'. *Memorial Rose.* Most useful as a ground cover on sunny slopes where the small, glossy green leaves effectively hide the long, stringy vines, which root where they touch the ground. Small single white flowers brighten the picture in July. Has red fruits.

SPIRAEA Anthony Waterer. 3'. *Waterer Spirea.* Flat-topped heads of rose pink flowers are produced all Summer. Compact, useful shrub for "facing" tall border shrubs.

S. prunifolia. *Bridalwreath.* Pure, double white flowers; foliage fades yellow in Fall.

S. thunbergi. 4'-5'. *Thunberg Spirea.* Even finer than "arguta" this feathery light green shrub is a bank of snow in April when every twig bears its quota of white flowerlets. Striking orange and scarlet Autumn coloring.

S. vanhouttei. 6'-8'. *Vanboute Spirea.* Generally "overdone" but nevertheless very beautiful in June, when the arching branches are transformed into snowy garlands which defy description. Fortunately no special soil or location is needed, but space it must have and please don't prune formally or "bob" its growth—let it grow naturally.

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. 5'-6'. *Cutleaf Stephanandra.* Deciduous. A very good hedge plant, arching branches, with finely cut green leaves turning to reddish purple in Fall.

STYRAX japonica. 18'-20'. *Japanese Snowbell.* Deciduous. The pure white bells in July are a picture. Good as a specimen.

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus. 4'-5'. *Snowberry.* Deciduous. Known for its waxy berries in Fall.

S. vulgaris. 4'-5'. *Coralberry.* Splendid for naturalizing and mass plantings. Attractive when bunches of coral berries come in Fall.

LILAC

SYRINGA chinensis. 12'-15'. *Chinese Lilac.* Slender, graceful branches terminate in compact clusters of purple lilac flowers. This hybrid form is generally conceded as better than its parent "Persica" for general uses and cutting.

S. vulgaris. 12'-15'. *Common Purple Lilac.* A great old commoner, the mere mention of which never fails to recall the delicious fragrance of May. By close association with man from early days, has become an institution. No matter where you place it the lovely flowers will smile at you every year, so don't fuss about a particular spot.

S. vulgaris alba. 12'-15'. *Common White Lilac.* Is the white form more fragrant? Just try them side by side.

FRENCH LILAC. 8'-10'. *Hybrid Lilac.*
Ludwig Spaeth. Large clusters of dull purple flowers.
Michael Buchner. 10'-12'. Double pink flowers.
Mme. Lemoine. 6'-8'. Double snow white.
President Grevy. 12'-15'. Double blue violet.

VACCINIUM corymbosum. 6'-8'. *Highbush Blueberry.* Great for Fall coloring, the leaves turn pink to purple. Good for naturalistic planting.

VIBURNUM carlesii. 4'-5'. *Fragrant Viburnum.* The best of the Viburnums, covered with pink, fragrant flowers in May. Grows wider than high.

V. dentatum. 10'-12'. *Arrowwood.* Has creamy white flowers in May, and black berries later. Purple and red shade are typical for Autumn dress, seen to best advantage when massed in half shady, moist spot.

V. opulus. 10'-12'. *European Cranberry.* Runner-up to the American variety to which it is similar.

V. opulus sterile. 10'-12'. *Common Snowball.* An old-fashioned shrub with balls of white flowers; prolific bloomer, usually in full bloom on Decoration Day.

V. tomentosum. 8'-10'. *Doublefile Viburnum.* The beau-brummel of the family whose neatness is of little note beside the handsome spectacle afforded by a well grown specimen in full bloom. The flat topped clusters of pure white flowers are thickly strung along the top of the horizontal branches so as to resemble a fall of snow. The purple foliage color is distinctive too. By all means an indispensable.

V. plicatum. 7'-8'. *Japanese Snowball.* In June the familiar white, 3 in. "Snowballs" are generously studded over a well clothed shrub, a cheerful picture; no fruits.

VITEX macrophylla. 5'-6'. *Bigleaf Chastetree.* A dainty shrub with branching spikes of very attractive lavender blue flowers in September beautifully offset by the star-shaped gray green leaves. Must have sun. Prune in Spring.

WEIGELA, Eva Rathke. 4'-5'. *Redflowering Weigela.* Almost continuously throughout the Summer the short branches are actually covered with reddish carmine blossoms.

W. rosea. 6'-8'. *Pink Weigela.* After the long term of admirable service should be retired in favor of its lovely daughters. Just as vigorous as any.

WISTERIA

WISTERIA sinensis. 30'-40'. *Chinese Wisteria.* Shorter and therefore more compact sprays of the beautiful pea blossoms open a little before "Longcluster." That same delectable scent thrills the senses. Sun, drainage needed. **Lavender** or **White.**

ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia. 2'-2½'. *Yellowroot.* For under planting with leggy shrubs no better selection could be made. Either in sun or shade, moist or dry places it will quickly spread to form a light ground cover and open its curious brownish purple flowers. Will not thrive in lime soil.

HARDY PERENNIALS and ROCK GARDEN PLANTS

We have available a very fine collection of Perennials and Rock Garden Plants.

APPLES

Delicious. Large, brilliant dark red, juicy, aromatic. Regular annual bearer. November.

Dutchess. Good size, yellow, streaked red, juicy, productive. Bears young. August.

Early Harvest. Medium, pale yellow, tender, juicy. August.

Fall Rambo. Medium size, yellow with red streaks. October.

Grimes Golden. Good size, yellow, productive. Highest quality. November.

King. Large, red, striped, very productive. November.

McIntosh. Medium, deep crimson; juicy, highest quality. October.

Northern Spy. Large, striped, tender rich flavor. December.

Red Astrachan. Large, beautiful deep crimson. July.

290 **R. I. Greening.** Large, greenish yellow, juicy and
tender. November.

291 **Russett.** Large, juicy, golden russett. Productive.
September.

292 **Wealthy.** Juicy, good quality, medium size, round,
deep red. September.

293 **Winesap.** Large, deep red, juicy, good flavor.
November.

294 **Hyslop.** Crimson, medium size, bears abundantly.
September to October.

295 **Belle of Georgia** (Freestone). Large, white skin with red cheek. Rapid grower and productive. July.
296 **Elberta** (Freestone). Yellow flesh, tender and juicy. Early September.

297 **Bartlett.** *Large, very juicy and highly flavored.*
Bears early and abundantly. August and September.

298 **Seckel.** *Small, yellowish brown, highly flavored.*
Very productive. September and October.

299 The Quince is much sought for eanning. When mixed with other fruits it imparts a delicious flavor.

300 **Concord.** Black. Large, juicy, productive.
301 **Wyoming.** Red. Large, thin skin, good flavor.

Bearing Age—Many of our fruit Trees and Grape vines have been bearing fruit for several years. These will blossom and bear fruit the first year you plant them, under normal conditions.

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